

# The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2. 1738.

NUMB. 779

410 707.

The following remarkable Piece has been published in almost all the Foreign Papers, and is therefore the more likely to be genuine: 'Tis a Letter from the Emperor to his Ministers at several Courts, and shows how his Imperial Majesty stands affected towards the Veldt Marshal Count de Seckendorff.



**HARLES VI. &c.** We are persuaded that the Process which we are carrying on for just Reasons against our Veldt Marshal Count de Seckendorff, has engag'd the Attention of most of the Courts of Europe, and given room to different Judgments. Now

it is certain we don't pretend to give an Account to any Person whatsoever of the Arcana of our Government, neither is it our Intention that you give yourselves Trouble to justify our Proceedings in this Affair. Our Inclination to Justice, and the hereditary Clemency of our Archducal House, are sure Guarantees that Count Seckendorff shall be allowed in the Course of his Process, all that he can wish for with any Foundation of Right and Equity. But as, in any Business whatsoever, there is always a Set of Men who make it their Study to set the plainest Things in a false Light, we hear, in regard to this Affair, that some People affect to declare that the Count Seckendorff's ill Conduct is not so much the Cause of his Disgrace, as the Hatred and Jealousy which it is pretended his being a Stranger, and the Religion he professes, have drawn upon him. But nothing can be more rash and unjust than those Judgments, as you shall see by the little which we think proper to communicate to you upon this Subject, and which you may make use of upon Occasion, to confute those Partialities and false Judgments, and shew their Inconsistency.

Count de Seckendorff has been in the Service 45 Years; he has made above 20 Campaigns, been in 17 Sieges, and every where acquir'd Honour and Reputation. Even so long ago as the Year 1708, at the famous Siege of Lisse, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, gave him the Direction of the Trenches. He also distinguished himself in the last War against the Turks, when Prince Eugene had so good an Opinion of him, that he not only employed him in ordering of the Military Dispositions, but also entrusted him with the Command of the Army on the Moselle. The Journeys he took during the Winter by our Orders, did not a little contribute towards restoring our Foot, which had suffer'd so much, to the good Condition it was in at the Beginning of the Campaign. In short, he shew'd in the different Negotiations he was employed in, that he wanted neither Wit nor Capacity.

Notwithstanding all this, the bad Success of the Campaign is but too manifest; for tho' it is plain, by the Muster Rolls which he himself sent to Court, that the Troops were not weaken'd so far as was given out, yet not only nothing has been done with so fine an Army, and provided with every thing, at a Time when there was no Enemy in the Field, but after taking Nissa without a Blow, it fell into the Enemy's Hands again, if not with a premeditated Design, and for sinister Ends, at least thro' a great Number of gross and unaccountable Blunders. 'Tis with Earnestness, and upon good Grounds, that we say the Army was plentifully, and even so well provided with every thing, that the bad Success cannot be imputed to any want of Necessaries. Never was there so much Care taken to pay the Troops well, and it may be likewise assured, that there never was less want of Provisions; but if those Provisions were not always at hand at the Time and Places they were wanted, it was purely and solely Count Seckendorff's Fault; for he was not only privy to all the Dispositions that were made, but was even entrusted with the ordering and executing of them; he took that Business upon himself, and as it was necessary to proceed upon a certain Plan, he made those Dispositions upon the Plan of not stirring far from the Danube, at least in the Beginning. The Magazines were dispos'd, and

the necessary Measures taken according to this Plan, in regard to the Horses and Waggon for transporting the Provisions and Artillery. He insisted himself more than any body, upon the Necessity of not quitting the Neighbourhood of the Danube, and yet all on a sudden he turn'd towards Nissa, where the Army must have infallibly perish'd, for want of Subsistence at the very Opening of the Campaign, had the Enemies stay'd for the Arrival of our heavy Artillery before they surrender'd. But Divine Providence saved our Troops at that time, and to judge by the Circumstances, as well as by some Letters intercepted from the Enemy, Count Seckendorff might have seized upon Widdin with the same Facility, by speedily sending Count Philippi there, as the latter propos'd to him. But far from following that Advice, Count Seckendorff did not send thither till a long while after, and very slowly, the Body of Troops commanded by Count de Khevenhuller, which he reinforc'd but by little and little from the 16th of August to the 28th. As for his Part, he stay'd six or seven Weeks near Nissa with the greatest Part of the Foot, and five Regiments of Horse, without doing any thing, except sending out small Detachments here and there, to take Possession of Castles and little Forts which were not tenable, and thereby harassing the Troops, weakening, and manifestly exposing them to be destroy'd by the Enemies, or miserably to perish, and putting himself at the same time under an Impossibility to go upon any other Operations, either for those Reasons, or the Difficulty of recalling and assembling in Time, the Troops dispersed in that Manner.

His first Orders, and which were often repeated and inculcated to him, were to keep his Troops as much as possible together; but not content with acting the very Reverse, he did it in such a manner, as was most dangerous and destructive to the Army, forming those small Detachments of Troops, out of several Regiments; so that their Commanders often did not know where their Men were, and therefore, or because of their Distance could not send them their Pay, Medicines, and other Things necessary.

But this was not all; for after staying about seven Weeks to no purpose about Nissa, and consuming the Provisions which were found in that Place, so that there was only enough remaining for a Fortnight, Count Seckendorff at last decamp'd, but 'twas just at the very Time when he knew our Troops could undertake nothing more, and consequently, that the Enemy might unite all their Forces against us; and he march'd at such a Distance from the Place, that if the Infidels had at that Time but shew'd themselves at the Gates, the Town must have been infallibly lost with the whole Garrison; since they had not Bread enough for so many Days as must necessarily have pass'd before they could have been relieved, either from the grand Army, or from the Body under Count Khevenhuller. It is true, that afterwards this Defect was remedied, and when the Infidels appear'd before the Place, there had been Provisions sent in for six Weeks; for which Reason we have order'd a Council of War to try General Doxat; but it was no less an inexcusable Fault in Count Seckendorff, that after having consumed the Provisions found in Nissa, and which were sufficient for the Garrison for some Months, he should march away from the Place before he had filled the Magazines, uncertain as he was, whether the Enemy would give Time to bring in Provisions afterwards: So that it may be truly said, Count Seckendorff did all in his Power to make Nissa fall again under the Power of the Enemy.

The painful March he caus'd the Troops to take to the little paltry Town of Ustiza is still less excusable, considering he might so easily have advanc'd to Zwornich, the taking of which would have compensated for the Loss sustain'd elsewhere.

During the Space of 125 Days, that is, from the Beginning of the Operations to his Departure from the Army, he has employ'd 53 in fruitless Marches and Counter-Marches, and without taking a previous Care for the Subsistence of the Troops; for keeping always far from the Danube, while the

Dispositions were all form'd upon the Plan propos'd by himself, of not going far from that River, as mention'd above, it is easy to conceive, that in a Country where the Inhabitants fly to the Mountains upon the Approach of an Army, it was next to impossible to provide for its Subsistence; and what we see was impossible by these Circumstances, became more so by Count Seckendorff's manner of acting, he continually chang'd his Enterprizes, countermanded To-day what he had order'd Yesterday, or gave his Orders so late, that they hardly arriv'd when they ought to have been executed. And after acting in such a manner as this, without relating the true Circumstances, his Custom was, when any Misfortune or Neglect happen'd, to charge it upon those, to whom he had thought proper to command Impossibilities.

To conclude, we do not so much regret the unnecessary Expences, nor the Loss of Nissa and some other Advantages, which might easily have been obtained, as to see the Lustre of our Arms tarnish'd in the Eyes of the Universe, the Pride of the Infidels swell'd, and the Opportunity lost of procuring to our Ally, the Empress of Russia, Peace by one Campaign. We never aim'd to make great Conquests, but only to secure our Frontiers for the Good of Christendom. Both before and after the Rupture, even when we might have promised ourselves any thing, we made the same Declaration to the Turks themselves, as well as at most of the Christian Courts. We never had any Views to Nissa, and consequently were resolv'd to restore the Place, even before we heard that it was going to be attacked. Our Orders upon that Subject were, no doubt, received by our Plenipotentiary Ministers immediately after the Rupture of the Congress at Nimirow; so that the renewing and Extension of the Peace upon the Foot of the Treaty of Passarowitz as the Turks desired before, is suspended by nothing that respects us; and only by the Pretensions of the Crown of Russia.

But let the Consequences be what they will, the Faults we have mentioned appear to us to demand and authorize the severest Examination, and if they are not cleared up, and set aside, they are more than sufficient to condemn the Criminal: On the other Hand they are of such a Nature, that they ought not only to have been avoided by so old a General as Count Seckendorff, but by every Man who had not totally lost his Understanding.

Done at Vienna, Nov. 23, 1737.

*Hague, Jan. 7.* It is advis'd from Dresden, that a Marriage is agreed upon between Don Carlos, King of Naples and Sicily, and the Princess of Saxony, otherwise called the Princess Royal of Poland. The last Resolution of the States General relating to the Affairs of Bergues and Juliers, has been delivered to the Imperial and French Ministers, and by them dispatched to their respective Courts.

## HOME PORTS.

*Deal, Dec. 30.* Wind South. Remain the Princess Ann, Wright, for Ostend. Came down the London, Dover, for Jamaica. Arrived the —, Butler, from Cadiz.

*Deal, Dec. 31.* Wind S. S. W. Remain the London, Dover, for Jamaica; the Princess, Wright, is sail'd for Ostend. Arrived the Expedition, Taleot, from Cadiz.

## L O N D O N.

A French Mail arriv'd Yesterday, but brought nothing material.

Yesterday being New Year's Day, there was a very numerous Appearance at St. James's of the Nobility of both Sexes, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, to compliment his Majesty on that Occasion.

The same Day, being Collar Day, the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, appear'd in the Collars of their respective Orders.

At Noon his Majesty, attended by a great Number of Persons of the first Rank, went to the Chapel





St. James's, and heard a Sermon preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Stebbing.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's lay dangerously ill, at his Grace's House in St. James's Place.

Yesterday his Excellency M. de Lofs, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Saxony, gave a grand Entertainment, at his House in Clifford-Street, Burlington-Garden, to several of the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Distinction, on account of its being the Birth-Day of Mary-Christina-Theresa, Princess of Saxony.

Last Week the Rev. Dr. Green, Fellow of Jesus College in Cambridge, was install'd a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Ely.

On Thursday last died, in an advanced Age, at his House at Windsor, William Oxenford, Esq; formerly High-Sheriff for the County of Berks.

On Saturday last Thomas Lane was committed to Newgate by Justice Young, for robbing Mrs. Smith of four Guineas and some Silver, between Hammer-smith and Kennington.

A few Days ago a Woman who sells Poultry, had her Pocket picked, in Leadenhall-Market, of 12 Guineas, as she was buying Goods of the Higlrs: She mis'd it immediately, and charged a Woman who happened to stand close by her with it, but it not being found upon her, the Woman is prosecuting her for a false Accusation.

On Friday last died, at his House in Shoe-Lane, Mr. Harrison, an eminent Brewer.

The same Day died, at his House in Cary-Lane, near Cheapside, Mr. Lloyd, an eminent and wealthy Jeweller.

The Lady Williams, Wife of Sir John Williams, Knt. and Alderman, who has been dangerously ill, is in a fair way of Recovery, at Sir John's Seat at Stoke in Suffolk.

A few Days since died at Weston-Green, in the Parish of Thames Ditton in Surry, Capt. Jones, who serv'd in Spain all the last War, as a Captain of Dragoons, and was on Half-Pay.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were at St. James's Church, to hear Divine Service.

Seals, &c. before Hillary Term, at the High Court of Chancery, viz.

Friday, January	13	First General Seal.
Saturday	14	Exceptions.
Monday	16	
Tuesday	17	
Wednesday	18	
Thursday	19	Second General Seal.
Friday	20	Petitions.

Bank Stock 142 3-4ths to 7-8ths. India 177. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th. 7 per Cent. Loan 114 1-4th. 5 per Cent. ditto 99 1-8th without the Dividend. Royal Assurance 111. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. to 19 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 3 l. New Bank Circulation 15 s. to 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 123.

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Salter's-Hall, December 28, 1737.

**THE** Directors of his Majesty's Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, hereby give Notice, That such Persons as are willing to contract for performing the Carpenters Work of Queen Mary's Court in the said Hospital, may give in their Proposals, sealed up, to the Board of Directors at this Place, on Wednesday the 18th of January next; and by applying to Mr. James, Clerk of the Works, at the said Hospital, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of the said January, they may be furnished with blank Proposals, and be informed of all other Particulars relating thereto.

BOOKS sold by J. ROBERTS in Warwick-Lane.

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This Day is published,  
Being a Continuation of the Present State of the Republic of Letters, and the Literary Magazine,  
**THE** History of the Works of the Learned, giving a general View of the State of Learning throughout Europe; and containing an Impartial Account and accurate Abstracts of the most valuable Books published in Great Britain and Foreign Parts; interspersed with Differtations on several curious and entertaining Subjects, critical Reflections, and Memoirs of the most eminent Writers in all Branches of Polite Literature.

For the Month of DECEMBER, 1737.

This Number contains the following Articles.  
I. An Abstract of Mr. Shrahlenberg's Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia; including a Panegyric upon and an Inveictive against the late Czar of Muscovy.

II. Specimens of the Rev. Mr. Broughton's Bibliotheca Historico Sacra; under the Heads, Agyptae, Babyloniae, Elicetae, Jansenists.

III. An Epitome of the History and Antiquities of the Jews in England, from the Reign of William Rufus, to the last publick Insult they met with, during their Continuance in this Kingdom, in the Reign of Henry the Third.

IV. An Advertisement by Dr. Pemberton, concerning the Questions published in the History of the Works of the Learned.

V. A Summary of the first Part of Mr. Rollin's History of the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients.

VI. Quæstio Medica, in Scholis Medicorum discussa, M. Francisco Mery, Doctore Medico Præsiede, An Juniperus Mulleribus summa Vitæ brevior?

VII. An Index to this Volume.

VIII. A Catalogue of the principal Books publish'd in the last Month.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row; and sold by J. and J. Fox in Westminster Hall, and J. Jackson in St. James's-Street.

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